

## MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1874.

## THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, in the proceedings of the board of trustees, held at the school house, on the 10th inst., a request from Father Quinn, of St. Francis, to have the school house, which was used as a school, be sold, and the proceeds of the sale be used for the purpose of building a school house, was read, and the board of trustees, after a long and heated discussion, decided to sell the school house, and the proceeds of the sale be used for the purpose of building a school house. The board of trustees, after a long and heated discussion, decided to sell the school house, and the proceeds of the sale be used for the purpose of building a school house. The board of trustees, after a long and heated discussion, decided to sell the school house, and the proceeds of the sale be used for the purpose of building a school house.

## COMMENT.

We make place for the above because we believe it expresses the general sentiment of the people of Memphis, of Shelby county, and of Tennessee, in so far as it gives utterance to the hope that the school board will reject in toto the proposition of Father Quinn, as calculated to introduce sectarianism into our public schools. The theory and practice of our public educational system is that the doors of our schools are open for all children, black or white, be their religion or nationality what it may, and we trust that such will continue to be the theory and practice. If the schools over which Father Quinn presides are not self-sustaining, and he desires his pupils educated at the public expense, as they have a right to; be, all they have to do, or their parents for them, is to have their names entered on the rolls of the public schools, where, by strict attendance and diligent study, they may attain to as fair scholarship as in any schools of like character in the country, for there are none better in the country. This is all that can be done. We regret this petition of Father Quinn's, for this reason, and because that, coming from one of his cloth, it will carry conviction to many minds of the beginning of sectarian troubles such as the public-school system of other cities and States have been subjected to, and because, too, a majority of the people of our city are unalterably opposed to the introduction of sectarianism in our schools, or the fastening of it upon them under any pretence whatever, even though our school charter permitted it, as it does not. We are proud of our public schools. They are an honor and credit to the city. They are the proudest evidences we have of the broad and liberal sentiments of our people, embracing all creeds, kindreds, and nations, and we should dislike to see them impaired of their value in any sense. We hope, then, the reverend gentleman may be induced to withdraw his petition, and accept the only alternative for the children under his care presented under our school law, and dismiss them if he would have them educated at the public expense, so they can attend either at the Market street or Alabama-street school. If there is no room for them at either of these school boards, we are sure, will gladly provide a place, perhaps lease the buildings where they now are attending, and, without any trouble, transfer them at once under teachers selected by the board to the general care of our superintendent, provided with all, and no other, than the books prescribed by the resolutions and ordinances of the board, according to its charter. Any other provision than this, in the school law, with Father Quinn's petition, the board cannot make. To attempt to do so would be, as our correspondent suggests, to introduce sectarianism and make of our now splendid provision for the education of our children a bone of contention between religious bodies finally to culminate in its overthrow. The board must rigidly adhere to its rule to recognize no schools that are not authorized and created by it, and that do not in every particular conform to its standard. We have the highest respect for the church and its priesthood, of which Father Quinn is a member. We recall the long line of saintly men and women who within its fold have illustrated the highest reach of Christian purity and have shed lustre on human nature by their self-denying zeal. We have only to look back a few short months and think of Father Kelly, whose life so long hung upon a thread, an almost martyr to his duties before the dying and the dead. And there are the sisters carried to untimely graves, and Fathers O'Brien, Carey, and others who fell at their posts, bearing witness and testifying to a zeal that has never flickered in the Catholic church. But in our position as journalists it becomes us to oppose the petition of Father Quinn as furnishing a dangerous precedent, and to point out to the school board how inconsistent would be the granting the prayer of such a petition, regardless of the position of the church of the petitioner. And we need scarcely add, had such a petition emanated from a Methodist, an Episcopalian, a Baptist, or a Presbyterian, our objections would have found the same expression.

## MARDI GRAS.

For a day or two past there was some apprehension, arising how we could not find out that Mayor League would interfere to prevent the Mardi Gras parade and festivities, and not a few of the best of our merchants and business men expressed some anxiety lest such a rumor should find its way to the country and prevent the attendance of the many thousands that from the adjoining towns and cities have signified their intention of assisting on the all-joyous occasion. Knowing the Mayor for a sensible man, we did not give ear to these rumors, and regarded them as growing out of the part of the very few who would like to see Mardi Gras come and go like any other day in the calendar, without special observance. But pressed upon us persistently, we were at some pains yesterday to learn the truth at headquarters, and are able, therefore, to assure our readers in town and country that so far from interfering to prevent,

the mayor will do all in his power to "protect and defend" all maskers and merry-makers who may choose to turn out on fat Tuesday. He has, we understand, given instructions to the city engineer to have the principal streets repaired, and the street commissioners to have them cleaned up, and altogether put in the best order for the splendid pageants of the Memphis, the Mystic Crew and the other societies who have gone to so great expense to make our third celebration of Mardi Gras a grander success than either of those that preceded it. The police will have strict orders in regard to the preservation of the peace, and above all to see that no one, man or woman, breaks upon the uniform decency in dress and conduct that should rule throughout the day. They will not interfere with maskers, nor prevent the most generous hilarity and fun, but protect all alike, contenting themselves, as on the previous occasions, with the preservation of the peace and dignity of the city. There will not be any proclamation issued by Mayor League, surrendering the city, for his majesty, to King Carnival; but his majesty and his unruly subjects, will, nevertheless, understand that their license is not abridged, and that they may play merrily and fool to the top of their bent, with none to interfere or make them afraid. The mayor will protect them all in their merriment and maskings, and in order that the beautiful and magnificent tableaux may pass without in the least being marred, he may keep men at work on the streets until the moment of their passage. If, by it, with none to interfere or make them afraid, the mayor will protect them all in their merriment and maskings, and in order that the beautiful and magnificent tableaux may pass without in the least being marred, he may keep men at work on the streets until the moment of their passage. If, by it, with none to interfere or make them afraid, the mayor will protect them all in their merriment and maskings, and in order that the beautiful and magnificent tableaux may pass without in the least being marred, he may keep men at work on the streets until the moment of their passage.

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## THE BAPTIST AND THE FEDERAL.

Let people say what they may of the relative faults, follies, vices, or virtues of churches, it must be confessed that pure Republicanism inheres in every incident of Baptist modes of organization. If perfect local independence be desirable it is found in absolute perfection in each Baptist church. It acknowledges no head save the Divine Master, and finds on earth no superior power. Perfect local freedom is not only a distinguishing feature of each church, electing its pastor to-day, and deposing him to-morrow, but every member is a political equal, the women voting in all elections. It was from the polity of this body of Christians that Jefferson and Patrick Henry derived their first faultless lessons in perfect republicanism. There exists not on the globe a purer republic in all its adjuncts and incidents than the most obscure little Baptist church in the meanest village, or most inaccessible districts of the oldest or newest States. Therefore we have said that while this body of Christians maintained their numerical and intellectual force we need have little apprehension of the successful establishment of despotism. Since the Baptists are the straightest lovers of liberty, of perfect freedom of thought and action, and above all things abhor the intervention of a distant, dangerous power in purely local affairs of the State, this worthy, patriotic denomination, as we are advised, proposes to celebrate in Memphis the centennial anniversary of the establishment of local independence in America, as contradistinguished from federal independence. It is needless to say that the proposed scheme deserves much commendation. Churches and governments should stand aloof from one another, but when the perpetuity of institutions which we revere is endangered, and men celebrate a fact which has not been maintained, in order that the masses may be misled and induced to believe that original American freedom and original local independence have been preserved, and every political tendency of our time is to the absolute consolidation of States, and uplifting the empire—under these circumstances the Baptist church may well celebrate this purely and honestly, as Christians and as patriots, the centennial of American local freedom—after the saving grace of Christ, the leading idea and distinctive characteristic of this church, and if the day be wisely and properly honored, there can be no detriment and much good done. It will make the whole country stop and think.

## THE JACKSON FLOT.

The Jackson Flot is after ex-Governor Powers with a sharp stick. In its issue of Monday it calls on the Mississippi legislature to appoint a committee to examine into the matter of the settlement, made by that gentleman, of the indebtedness of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad company, by Messrs. Murdock, Humphreys & Co., giving the members of the committee power to send for persons and papers. It says that at the time of the passage of the bill authorizing the arrangement alluded to, it was generally understood that the amount to be paid to the State on settlement was about three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and as near as it could learn, it has only received about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars in full of the demand. "This," it says, "should be looked into, also other irregularities, and the committee should ascertain among other things, how Governor Powers came in possession of the eighty-one thousand dollars of the Ripley railroad subsidy warrants, and if he did not purchase them with the college land scrip fund, and afterward turn them over to the State as having been received from Messrs. Humphreys, Murdock & Smith in settlement of the New Orleans railroad indebtedness. Perhaps there is matter of interest to the State in these things." Perhaps so. And if so, by all means, the public should be put in possession of them. What is the old motto? Oh, yes, "when rogues fall out," etc.

## THIS FIRE WHICH OCCURRED YESTERDAY.

And which, for a time, endangered the safety of some of the most valuable property in the city, on the most frequented thoroughfares—Madison and Main streets—ought to teach our city law-makers a lesson, and prevent in the future, the issuance of permits for the construction of temporary structures that are neither of brick nor wood, but of such a mixture of both as enables parties to, in some cases, comply with the law and yet jeopardize the best and most splendid buildings in the city. It is time,

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among other things, that our people were learning that when ordinances are passed they mean something, and are not to be set aside or rendered migratory by the petition of parties who would have all the benefits of locality without the expense of putting up a building as good as those of the persons they propose to make their neighbors. These makeshift concerns should not be permitted, or if they must, let it be where it is impossible that superior structures can be endangered or injured.

## THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

And, commenting on the decision of Judge Smith, of that circuit, declaring the funding act of Alabama unconstitutional, says it opposed the passage of the measure, and rejoices at the right verdict, because it inaugurated a cumbrous, complicated and costly system of virtually irredeemable currency, useless to all save the speculator and the capitalist, oppressive to a certain extent of the laboring classes, and of little practical benefit to the treasury. Because the bill was believed to have this ultimate end in view, the *Advertiser* opposed its passage; and now, because the facts have since warranted the conclusions heretofore drawn, it hails with satisfaction any righteous decision of the courts calculated to rid the State of its burdensome operations.

## THE VICKSBURG RECORD.

Now and then has a good thing. Here is its latest—a hit at the learning of the Mississippi legislature, no doubt: "There is considerable discussion just now in Mississippi, regarding the propriety of a stock and fence law, which, it is to be hoped, will not result in the passage of an act, such as a similar discussion provoked in West Virginia, to wit: An act to prevent the owners of hogs from running at large."

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## T. S. AYRES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 292 Second Street.

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## Masks, Dominoes,

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## Comie, Rich, Elegant!

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## Howard Association.

## OFFICE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

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## ALL ANTI-SLAVERIES ARE INVITED TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY VOUCHERS FROM THIS OFFICE.

## The party by the Association will please present their bills every Saturday.

## for A. G. REYNOLDS, First Vice-President.

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## E. A. BENSON,

## 317 Main St.

## IS NOW OFFERING HIS LARGE STOCK OF

## PIANOS, ORGANS,

## GUITARS, MUSIC-BOXES,

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## Country Merchants will please send in their orders immediately.

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## You can get a room for \$1.00 per day

## and dine for \$1.00 per day.

## Room on third floor for \$2.00 per day.

## Room on fourth floor for \$3.00 per day.

## And rooms in first-class order. Board guaranteed good or no pay. Come and try Captain JACK ALLEN'S NEW PLAN.

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## MERCHANTS

## FIRE AND MARINE

## INSURANCE COMPANY

## OF MEMPHIS.

## Office: No. 18 Madison St.

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## M. L. MEACHAM, : President

## A. N. McCAHY, : Vice President

## WM. GAY, : Secretary

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